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MR. JAMES QUILTS

New Manager Retires From Hotel Direction.

A DIFFERENCE AROSE

Had Made Many Improvements in Two Months—Mr. P. M. Lucas Is at the Helm Once More.

A big and surprising change occurred at the Hawaiian hotel just at noon on Saturday last. Thos. K. James retired from the management. He made the transfer of the establishment to Tom McTighe, the representative of E. C. Macfarlane. A few minutes later Peter Lucas, who had held the position before, was installed as the successor to Mr. James. There was not an ending at this point. The chef who had been secured by Mr. James severed his connection with the place at once. One employe after another departed or was released, till Sunday morning almost the entire kitchen and dining room force that had been enlisted by Mr. James was gone. In their places were in almost each instance the men who were found there when Mr. James accepted control only two months ago.

The hotel has been so greatly improved by Mr. James and his course has seemed so satisfactory and progressive, that any likelihood of his leaving was scarcely to be thought of by anyone in town. A difference arose Saturday Saturday morning between Mr. James and Mr. E. C. Macfarlane, the proprietor of the place. It was over a detail of the hotel business. Mr. James sent his resignation by telephone. Later it was put into writing and it is said that the correspondence between the two principals was not without spice, though so far as could be learned afterwards, no resentment existed on either side. Mr. James took the stand that one manager for a hotel was sufficient and that the establishment had to have and carry out a certain business policy. The failure of Mr. Macfarlane to accept the views of Mr. James, which have been well known for years, resulted in the rupture. At one time on Saturday it was reported that a peace might be made, but such negotiations, if any were undertaken had no result. It was also reported that Mr. James would leave by the S. S. Australia. This is entirely incorrect. He will remain in Honolulu and it is likely that it will not be very long before he is in the hotel business again.

Thos. K. James took charge of the Hawaiian hotel two months ago, and as he himself says, has never worked so hard for eight weeks before in his whole life. Few men in any line have done so much in the same length of time. The table service was improved on the moment, and has been getting better all the time. Scrubbing corps, painters and paper hangers all took possession of the interior, while mechanics and laborers swarmed about the outside. Effect was soon evident. Both the main building and the cottages looked like new in a few weeks. The drives were macadamized and cement walks were laid. Everybody began to speak of the changed appearance and the new service at the hotel. City patronage increased and more tourists were attracted. Mr. James had made a distinct success and was complimented from all sides. He singled as chef a capable man who had been on the S. S. Australia a long time. He deposed Chinese who had grown gray in the service of the establishment and put white men in their places. It was reported that the hotel was making money and this is probably the fact. Mr. James had been steward on the Australia several years. Before that he was a hotel man in the United States and Europe. He is a man of means, has many friends here and on the Coast, and with others believes he will make a success of business should he embark in it here.

Assurance is given that under the return management of Mr. Lucas, the Hawaiian hotel will be kept up to a high and satisfactory standard. It is more than probable that a corporation will take over the property at an early date. In this case changes again are almost

certain. Something else will develop in this field in a few days that may be rather of a surprise.

To Pull For \$1,000.

Laie vs. Wailuku (Maui) will be the tug-of-war beating records if it comes off. Laie has accepted the challenge of the Wailuku boys to pull for \$1,000 a side, if the Maui giants will journey on to Honolulu and then over the Pali to the neat settlement beyond Kaneohe.

Dunbar Arrested.

The ex-lieutenant of Mounted Patrol for whom the police had been searching a couple of days, was arrested Saturday afternoon. He furnished bail for \$100 and was liberated. For some reason Dunbar and friends had succeeded in making the officers believe that he had left the country on the Doric. He says now that he has had time to prepare a defense. He is entirely willing to appear in Court.

DIED BY FIRE.

An Aged Native Woman Suffers in a Bed of Flames.

Kauahine, an aged native woman, was fatally burned last night. She lived in a small cottage on the premises of relatives in Kewalo. The street is a new one makai of the extension of Queen. There are many houses in the vicinity.

A daughter of Kauahine was passing the bedroom of her mother and saw flame inside. The daughter entered by a window just as others who heard the cries came in by a door. The netting, coverings and mattresses were burning and the poor old woman was squirming and shrieking, being unable to rise. No time was lost in putting out the fire.

Kauahine was at first able to talk. She told that while trying to light her pipe from a lantern she had ignited the netting. Soon Kauahine was unconscious and was gasping and moaning very near to death at midnight. Dr. George Herbert, who was summoned by a Mounted Patrolman, said that the woman could not possibly recover.

The woman was burned from head to foot and had been moved several times by her friends before the physician arrived. It was a really distressing case. Blood splices and detached flesh were visible. The relatives were weeping and were joined by quite a party of natives in the mourning. Maj. E. F. H. Wolters, who is interested in a property with some of the family, took charge of affairs. A son of Kauahine said his mother was 85 years of age.

Fought The Police.

There was fighting for half an hour or so on Hotel street near Fort Saturday night. A couple of sailors in this port for a few days were the offenders principally. The two had a fight first, then assaulted a couple of natives. When the Police interfered both men resisted. The officers are to be commended for their showing of patience. They stood quite enough before using force, and then were easy with the fighters, who were landed in jail only after half a dozen of the Police men in charge of a lieutenant had done some hard work.

Games Declared Off.

Those who went out at the baseball grounds Saturday afternoon hoping to see some good sports, were disappointed. The cricket game, at the request of the cricketers, was deferred on account of the wet condition of the grounds. It will be played on Saturday next, if the weather is fit. Meantime the ball tossers will practice hard at the wickets. It became necessary to declare the bicycle races off for the reason that one of the match men sailed away on his ship at 4 o'clock.

A Star Dinner.

The members of the Star baseball team and a couple of guests had a fine time at Sans Souci Saturday evening. The occasion was the annual dinner of the former champions, who have promised their friends already that they will get the pennant back again in 1898. The club for next season is being organized already.

To Be Hanged Today.

This is the day upon which Noa, the Molokai murderer, must suffer the extreme penalty for his offense. He killed a Chinese woman in a brutal fashion. The execution will take place at Oahu Jail and will be witnessed by officers and newspaper representatives. Marshal Brown and Jailor Low will direct the execution.

THE CONFERENCE

Report Made to the President by Dr. L. F. Alvarez.

OPINIONS OF BEST AUTHORITIES

Leading Students of Leprosy in Council—Papers on Diagnosis. Verdict of Congress.

The following was read by Dr. L. F. Alvarez at the Board of Health meeting Saturday afternoon. It is one of the most comprehensive and interesting of all papers on the subject:

Honolulu, December 11, 1897.
To MR. S. B. DOLE, President of the Republic.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit my report as official delegate of the Hawaiian Government to the Leprosy Conference held in Berlin, October 11 to 16, 1897.

I left Honolulu, September 3d, per S. S. Warrimoo for Vancouver, thence by Montreal, to Liverpool, London and Berlin where I arrived on the 7th of October.

On the following day I was introduced by Mr. Glade, the Hawaiian Charge d' Affaires, to Professor Lassar, the vice-president of the Conference who received me most cordially.

On October 11, the Conference was opened by Prof. R. Virchow, president; Drs. Lassar and Hansen, vice-presidents; Dr. Ehlers, secretary.

The delegates received a cordial welcome from Count Posadowsky, on behalf of the Imperial Government; from Dr. Bosse, Minister of Education and Religion, on behalf of the Prussian Ministry; from Dr. von Bartsch, on behalf of the medical corps of the Army and Navy.

The large hall of the Imperial Health Institute was filled with over 300 distinguished physicians from all parts of the world.

The bacillus of Hansen was generally admitted to be the only cause of leprosy but no absolute proof can be given until we obtain pure cultures of the bacillus and succeeded in reproducing the disease experimentally.

Our knowledge of the histology and pathology of leprosy has been increased by several valuable contributions on these subjects.

Much time was devoted to the subject of diagnosis, and its importance was fully appreciated. The success or failure of segregation depends to a great extent on our ability to recognize the disease in its earliest manifestations before the leper has had time to communicate the disease to others.

Dr. Zambaco Pacha of Constantinople sent a lengthy communication on this subject entitled:

"Des rapports qui existent entre la maladie de Morvan, la Syringomyelie, la Sclerodermie, la Sclerodactylie, la Maladie de Reynaud, la Morphee des Contemporains, l'Ainhum, l'Atrophie musculaire progressive Aran-Duchenne, et al Leprose."

In the discussion of this paper the opinion was often expressed that cases of anaesthetic leprosy are sometimes erroneously classified with the diseases mentioned by Zambaco Pacha.

When the bacilli of leprosy can be demonstrated, there will be no difficulty in diagnosis; but there are some cases in which bacilli cannot be found, yet their absence does not prove that the case in question is not leprosy. Many cases of anaesthetic and some of tubercular leprosy were reported in which the bacilli could not be demonstrated by some of our most skillful observers.

I had the honor to present to the Conference a paper on this subject entitled

"A New Method of Bacteriological Diagnosis of Leprosy," which was acknowledged by the members of the Conference as very useful, especially in these obscure cases. The paper was published in full in the transactions.

SEGREGATION.

Much difference of opinion prevailed on this important subject. Only a few delegates were in favor of rigorous measures against the lepers; the great majority advocated the mild system of isolation now in force in Norway. This system has produced excellent results. In 40 years the number of lepers in Norway was reduced from 3,000 to 600, and it is predicted by Dr. Hansen that in a few years more leprosy will be almost unknown in Norway.

But no system of segregation, however perfect it may be, will produce the same results in different countries. The general opinion of the Conference was that the system of isolation ought to be adapted to the needs of the people and should not be too severe.

Rigorous measures are often followed by concealment of cases and the consequent spread of the disease.

TREATMENT.

This most interesting subject received a great deal of attention and was discussed by many of the delegates present.

Dr. Carrasquilla of Bogota, Colombia, exhibited many photographs of patients treated with his serum taken before and after the treatment which show decided improvement. In his communication to the Conference he still maintains that the serum is a specific for leprosy. He stated that some patients cease to improve after the first few injections. He advised in these cases to suspend all treatment for three months or more, and that improvement will follow when the treatment with the serum is resumed.

Dr. Olaya Laverde of Colombia reported many cases cured with the serum. Some physicians from Venezuela also reported good results with the serum.

Dr. Arning reported a case treated with the serum with striking effects at first. The patient gained in weight from the first injection up to the 15th day of the treatment.

Ulcerations of the mucous membrane that had been treated for two years without result, were healed with the serum. The patient had fever allways on the 3d day of the injection. Notwithstanding the fact that the patient had a relapse with eruption of tubercles, Dr. Arning thinks that there is something good in the serum. Hallopeau, of the Hospital St. Louis, Paris, reports six cases treated with the serum without result.

Doutrelepoint, of Bonn, reported three cases treated with the serum. They showed remarkable diminution of the tubercles at first; then followed a period where the disease remained stationary, and finally, it progressed again rapidly.

Professor Brieger, Berlin, reported two cases treated with the serum without result.

Professor Dehio, Dorpat, reported 19 cases treated with the serum from April 20th to July 30th. No improvement. Some of his patients are now worse. Professor Lassar of Berlin closed the discussion on the serum treatment by recommending that new experiments be carried on with a view to determine its value in leprosy.

It is very difficult to judge accurately the merits of the serum or its efficacy in leprosy. The reports are very conflicting; some condemn it as worthless, while others praise it very highly. Perhaps the truth lies between the two extremes.

Dr. Carrasquilla claims that many of the adverse reports are due to the use of serum altered or decomposed while on its way to foreign countries.

It is very significant in this connection that the favorable reports come, as a rule, from countries near to Colombia, whereas the failures occur in countries very distant from Colombia. Dr. Carrasquilla's explanation is probably correct.

From the reports of others and from my own experience, I come to the following conclusion:

That Carrasquilla's serum produces in some lepers a very remarkable improvement, often in a very short time. In those cases that seem to be ready to respond to treatment, no other known remedy acts as promptly or as efficaciously as the serum.

Dr. Unna said that after 12 years of treatment he has found no remedy that he could recommend.

Dr. Kalindera of Bucharest, reported good results from the use of crude petroleum.

Dr. Dyer of New Orleans reported some benefit from the use of antivenene.

Dr. Besnier, Paris, advised the destruction of the tubercles and lepromas with the thermocautery.

Dr. Fornara said that the best remedy is Airoi. He exhibited some photographs taken before and after the treatment showing remarkable improvement.

It was decided by the Conference to organize a permanent International Association, composed, for the present of 20 members, for the purpose of preparing a plan for an International Leprosy Society and to make arrangements for the meeting of the next Congress for Leprosy.

The following were elected by the

(Continued on Second Page.)

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